

CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

VOL. II—No. 49

ALBERTA — CROSSFIELD, Friday, January 11, 1946.

\$1.50 a Year

Death of Mr. Thomas Farlow Aged 70

Thomas Farlow, 70, of Aldridge, died Saturday at his home in Aldridge. Mr. Farlow was born in Scotland. He had lived at Bowden prior to moving to Aldridge 20 years ago.

Rev. A. J. Cowland, conducted funeral services Thursday, at 1:30 p.m. in Jacques' chapel, Calgary. Burial was in Queen's Park cemetery.

Annual meeting of the Crossfield Branch of the Canadian Red Cross will be held in the Fire Hall on Monday, January 14th at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

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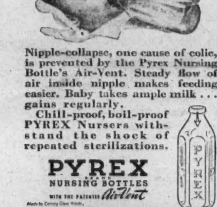
This season of the year affords an opportunity to express our sincere wish for a

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

A. W. GORDON
Agent —

Crossfield — Alberta

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HELPS AVOID COLIC



Nipple-collapse, one cause of colic, is prevented by the Pyrex Nursing Bottle's AirVent. Steady flow of air inside nipple makes feeding easier. Baby takes ample milk... gales regularly.

Chill-proof, boil-proof
PYREX Nursing bottles with stand the shock of repeated sterilizations.

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THE RETAIL STORE
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We are now taking orders for the famous—
Jay Hawk Stackers
Get your order in early as the supply is limited.
DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE EQUIPPED
TO REPAIR ALL MAKES OF TRACTORS
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and Say Goodbye to chilly, drafty rooms, and high fuel bills
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ZONOLITE—the all mineral insulation is low in cost. Permanent—clean and odorless. Easy to install. Able home either winter or summer. Ask us for full Fireproof. Reduces fuel bills and assures a comfort-particulars.

Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.
H. R. Fitzpatrick Crossfield, Alberta

Local Oil Well Nears Lime

Anglo Imperial Crossfield No. 1 may have the lime in 100 feet or less, contrary to estimate of 500 feet or less as appeared in this column in the Calgary Herald Wednesday.

The Crossfield well tests the east side of an ancient rough, where Kook-ay and Purvis are depositions were insignificant and may not even be represented.

While the geologists can only guess at the contact they say the lime may occur now almost at any time.

Oil is presumed to have risen in the eastern limb of the old rough and Crossfield No. 1 is looking for the accumulation.

Rose Case Scheduled for District Court Hearing
The case of Otto Rose will be tried in District Court in Olds sometime in February.

This case is the result of a collision between a truck, driven by Otto Rose, and a car, following which William Henry Gray, farmer, of Carlos, Alberta died. The accident occurred on the highway two miles south of Olds and Gray was found dead in the car following the accident.

The car in which Gray was a passenger was driven by his son Floyd and another son Roy accompanied them.

The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury stated "We find Otto Rose was negligent in not giving the car, in which Mr. Gray was a passenger, and which he admitted he was sufficient time to pass before he entered the intersection."

ROSBUD HOCKEY LEAGUE SCHEDULE OF GAMES
Jan 10—Olds at Innisfail
Bowden at Didsbury.
Crossfield at Carstairs.
Jan. 11—Innisfail at Didsbury
Crossfield at Bowden.
Carstairs at Olds.
Jan. 17—Innisfail at Carstairs.
Bowden at Olds.
Didsbury at Crossfield.
Jan. 21—Didsbury at Innisfail.
Carstairs at Crossfield.
Olds at Bowden.
Jan. 24—Didsbury at Bowden.
Olds at Crossfield.
Jan. 26—Bowden at Carstairs.
Olds at Didsbury.
Crossfield at Innisfail.
Jan. 31—Crossfield at Olds.
Feb. 4—Innisfail at Olds.

CHURCH SERVICES
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Service Sunday, January 13th
Holy Communion at 11 a.m.
Rev. J. M. Rose

UNITED CHURCH
Sunday, Jan. 14.
Crossfield Sunday school at 11 a.m.
Evening service at 7:30 p.m.
Congregational annual meeting next Friday, Jan. 18th.

Polling Places Set For Municipality In Event of Election

The Council of the Municipal District of Mountain View No. 49 met at Didsbury on Monday, Jan. 7, and the minutes of the previous meeting were accepted and the financial statement for December approved.

It was decided to place an order for a car load of culvert material for 1946.

A number of tax consolidation agreements were submitted to the council and approved.

Instructions were given to order two dozen signs "School—Go Slow" and two dozen "Danger" signs.

Geo. Leask resigned as poundkeeper in N.E. 12-26-5, and council accepted his resignation.

Application is being made to have Twp. 33-4-5 and that part of Twp. 33-5-5 lying east of the Big Red Deer river inspected by officials of the P. F. A.

In the event of elections in Divisions 1 and 3 in the municipality this year the following polling places were set:

Division 1—
School—All of 28-27-4, and the south half of 28-27-4.
East Crossfield Hall—All of 28-28-4, south half of 28-28-4.
Crossfield—All of 28-29-4, south half of 28-29-4, all of 28-1-5, south half of 28-1-5, east half of 28-2-5, and south half of the east half of 28-2-5.

Division 3—
Green Area School—All of 30-77-4, and north half of 29-27-4; and all of 30-28-4.
Hawkeye school—All of 30-29-4, north half of 29-29-4, north half of 29-28-4.
Carstairs Hall—All of 30-1-5, east half of 30-2-5, north half of east half of 29-2-5, and north half of 29-1-5.
Council placed an order for a bulldozer to be delivered with the tractor, ordered some time ago.

The date of the tax sale was set on or about January 1, 1946.

The next meeting of the council will be held on February 4th.

Hold Joint Fish And Game Meeting In Innisfail
Executives from the Red Deer, Innisfail and Olds Fish and Game Associations, representing 622 paid up members met on January 6 at the office of Mr. P. Aspinall of Innisfail for important business. Those from Olds were: Ralph Scotte, Mr. Armstrong, D. Zilin, H. Rosenberger, E. Noad and Jimmy Jearry.

Mr. Ed Hopkins, president, Innisfail was appointed chairman, and Mr. Ed Wiggins of Red Deer, acting secretary.

Topic of discussion was the fish situation and what could be done about it. The fish hatchery at the Raven; the spawning and planting of fish; observations made by the members; the close co-operation of the three clubs and co-operation with the government.

Mr. Wiggins reports that he ran across at least 16 beaver dams within a 6 mile radius on the north Raven. It is believed that the beavers have something to do with the vanishing of fish. Trout cannot reach the gravel banks above the dams to spawn in the fall. The gravel banks seem to get muddied up and food for the fish is submerged by beaver activities.

It was recommended to raise fish to maturity before planting. A size of 6 inches or over was agreed upon.

Mr. Eddie Noad, big game hunter, who makes trip each year into the west country, reports that the hawks are rapidly increasing and will do heavy damage to wild game, especially mountain sheep. A resolution has already gone before the government asking to include hawks into the predatory campaign with a bounty of per cent 41 per pair of hawks.

The three associations will back any resolution made by any one of them. At least two meetings a year have been proposed. The Rocky Mountain House club may be included in further common investigations.

Red Deer and Olds will have their annual banquet sometime in February, after the conference at Lethbridge, January 25-26. Each club will be represented there.

There is much work ahead for real sportsmen and it is gratifying to see the eagerness and response shown by the members of Central Alberta's largest game association.

Nylon day in Canada is expected to come on Feb. 18. Distribution to retailers should get some nylon. The Prices Board regulation, so that all date has been set for a time when nylon should be enough Canadian nylon manufactured to go around the shops, and when there should be reasonable assurance that shipments will keep coming, once delivered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Hector McDonald and two daughters returned Tuesday from their trip to Walla Walla.

Principal Radford of the local school staff was laid up the first part of this week with a severe attack of the flu.

F.O.H. Simpson is at home on thirty days leave after which he expects to receive his discharge.

Don't forget the annual meeting of the Red Cross in the Fire Hall Monday evening.

Crossfield rinks entered in the Calgary bonspiel which gets under way on Monday, January 21 are: Carl Becker, Rev. J. V. Howey and Harry Wigle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross left town Wednesday of this week for the east, and will visit with friends and relatives in the Ottawa district.

Plans are under way for a Welcome Home for the boys and girls of the services. Committees are at work and the event is expected to take place on Jan. 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fox celebrate their silver wedding anniversary today, Thursday and a party is being held evening in the masonic hall in their honor.

Mrs. M. Patmore has been appointed as primary teacher at our local school in place of Mrs. Summers whose resignation took effect at the end of the year.

J. C. Mooney, sanitary inspector of the Rosebud Health unit is in town recently to look over Vic Ohman's layout for the installation of a milking machine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bills have had as their house guests, relatives from Oregon—Roland Miller and a friend Mr. C. W. Wilson, both from Rouge River and Randall Miller and son Donald of Redmond. The Miller boys are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. D. Miller, well known in the Irricana district.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. George Jones was the scene of a very festive turkey dinner party on Friday, Jan. 4. The holiday spirit prevailed and the Christmas decorations, crackers and place cards added their touch of attractiveness of the supper table. Name cards of well known characters were distributed and guests finding their partners such as Adam and Eve, Romeo and Juliet, Punch and Judy, etc. added to the merriment. After dinner a game of 500 was enjoyed with Mrs. Wickerson and Jim McCoil winning first honors and Mrs. John Hehr and Everett Bills the consolation.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ableman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rudy, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Casey, Mr. and Mrs. John Hehr, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wickerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Jim McCoil. After a midnight lunch and a sing-song the party broke up in the wee sma' hours. Thanks are due to Phyllis and George for a very enjoyable party.

Crossfield Heads League

In two games in the Rosebud league played at Didsbury and Crossfield early in January the local pucksters claimed victory with Purvis 5-2 and 10-1.

Scorers in the Didsbury event were: J. Stevens, 3 and L. Hopper, 2.

In a one-sided clash at Crossfield Jan. 7 the Crossfield boys trimmed Innisfail 10-1 and were now leading the league. Crossfield has one of the finest hockey teams in the league and this season have not lost a game.

League Standing

Crossfield	3 0 6
Carstairs	3 1 6
Bowden	3 1 6
Didsbury	1 3 2
Olds	0 2 0
Innisfail	0 3 0

Next Home Games
Thursday, Jan. 17—Didsbury here.
Tuesday, Jan. 21—Carstairs here.

IRRICANA TROUNCES OLDS INTERMEDIATES

On Thursday evening in a free scoring game the Irricana team trounced the Olds Elks by a score of 12 to 3. The game was played in Olds before a very small crowd.

One of the cars carrying the Irricana boys to Olds was lost somewhere in a snowdrift but the eight men who arrived were more than a match for the Olds pucksters.

Donny Stevens, of Crossfield played for the Irricana team.

Crossfield Curlers Win, Lose and Tie In Consols Playoff

Carl Becker, skip, Gordon Purvis, A. Edlund and Harry Wigle who represented the Crossfield Curling Club in the Macdonald-Brier playdowns at Didsbury on Friday of last week lost out.

The local rink won from Aldridge, tied Carstairs and lost to both Olds and Didsbury.

Rinks competing were Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury and Olds.

In the finals in the playoffs in Didsbury on Friday night the Gooder rink from Olds played off with McCloy of Didsbury. The game was a thriller from start to finish and was very close up to the eighth end. On this end Didsbury were laying three all well guarded. Sorensen, skip of the Olds rink, drew in to the button with two picture shots to send Olds representatives out in front. Olds got two more in the ninth and one more on the tenth to make the score 9 to 5. On the 11th end McCloy laid a three-ender and in the 12th three more to make the final score 11 to 9 for Didsbury.

The Didsbury rink will play-off in Calgary to decide the winners of Southern Alberta. The winners then will meet the Northern Alberta winners to decide the Alberta Curling championship. The leader in this event goes to Saskatoon to play for the Canadian championship.

These games were played at Didsbury, January 4th, 1946.

Olds	3 0 5 2 0 0 3 2 0 2-17
Crossfield	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-4
Didsbury	2 1 5 0 2 0 2 0 2-17
Carstairs	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 0-6
Olds	2 2 3 0 1 2 2 3 1-18
Aldridge	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1
Didsbury	0 0 4 0 2 1 0 2 1-54
Crossfield	0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0-7
Olds	3 2 1 0 0 4 0 2 3-16
Carstairs	0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0-5
Aldridge	0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 0-7
Crossfield	0 3 0 4 0 3 0 0 0 3-13
Didsbury	0 4 0 3 0 0 1 3-47
Aldridge	0 0 3 0 3 1 0 0-7
Carstairs	0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1-7
Crossfield	1 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0-7
Olds	0 2 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 0-9
Didsbury	1 0 0 5 1 0 2 1 0-9

Carstairs and Aldridge not played as it was not necessary.

Personnel of the Rinks
OLDS—Lead, Ralph Maybank; 2nd, Verne Holmes; 3rd, Hube Gooder; and skip, Harold Sorensen.
DIDSBURY—Lead, Art Reiber; 2nd, Ken Cassidy; 3rd, Jim Calhoun; 4th, Jack McCloy.
CROSSFIELD—Lead, Harry Wigle; 2nd, Ed. Edlund; 3rd, Gordon Purvis; Skip, Carl Becker.
CARSTAIRS—Lead, Jack White; 2nd, George Foster; 3rd, Vic. Aarsby; Skip, John Edmundson.
ALDRIDGE—Lead, Clayton Hays; 2nd, Wilf Turnbull; 3rd, T. Farr; Skip, J. Irwin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller of Olds, former publishers of the Crossfield Chronicle, are in Calgary this week, where Bill is undergoing a medical examination. Bill recently sold the Olds Gazette and Crossfield Chronicle to his son-in-law, Neil Leatherdale and R. Newsum of Olds.

THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT (MUNICIPALITIES)

Notice to owner of impounded animal.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given under Section 33 of The Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities) that 1 Bay Gelding, white on forehead, brand unreadable on left shoulder, aged, was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned located on the N.E. 12-29-3, W. 5 of S on the 3rd day of January 1946 and that the said animal will be offered for sale not sooner than eleven days, and not later than fifteen days after the date of such impoundment, unless same is released by payment of all lawful fees and costs under the provisions of The Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities).

GEORGE LEASK,
Poundkeeper.
Maddien, Alberta 49-2tc

Spring Work Ahead

Don't put off fixing that tractor till too late. We are equipped to put your machine in first class order promptly and efficiently.

A good stock of repair parts on hand and careful workmanship guaranteed.

William Laut
The International Man
GET THAT FERTILIZER NOW!

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Dr. S. H. McClelland
Veterinary Surgeon
CALGARY — Alberta
325-324 Stockyards Building

McInnis & Holloway Limited
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
at PARK MEMORIAL
1503 - 4th St. W. CALGARY M 3050
DITCH OFFICES, Phone 47
Local Representative
CROSSFIELD

Compliments of the season and every good wish for Christmas and the New Year.

H. MAY
Phone 33 Crossfield.

Fred Becker
Crossfield — Alta.

This happy Christmas wish carries thoughts for a Happy New Year too

THE Oliver Hotel
Crossfield — Alberta
It is a pleasure this first real Christmas in six years, to wish you the Season's Greetings.

Charles F. Bowen

COUNCIL MEETINGS
The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held in the
FIRE HALL
on the
First Monday of each month
commencing at 8:00 p. m.

Welcome To Our Village
and best wishes and Prosperity to the new management of the
Oliver Cate
HOLMES COLD STORAGE LOCKERS
"Where Everybody Meats"

MACDONALD'S

Canada's Standard Smoke

The F.A.O. And The Future

POST-WAR PROBLEMS are of such great magnitude that they cannot be speedily solved, and to many it appears the world is going to be very slow in emerging from the terrible effects of the Second World War. One of the first groups to formulate plans for a better future for themselves and for others was the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Since the inaugural meeting of that body in Quebec City in the Fall, there has been continued interest in the program outlined there for the improvement of conditions for both farmers and urban workers. Delegates from more than forty nations who attended the meetings, returned to their homes optimistic for the future of the organization, but aware also of the tremendous tasks which lay ahead if their plans are to materialize.

Director Hopes For Success

Sir John Boyd Orr, famous Scottish nutritionalist, who was elected director general of the organization is very hopeful of the success of the undertaking. He believes that if there is co-operation among all nations there is no reason why a world of plenty and equality should be difficult to achieve. He is of the opinion that since farmers produce "the basic essentials for world survival" they should work under conditions as pleasant as those in any other industry, and that farmers should be provided with good roads, good schools for their children, power equipment and other amenities of modern living which many of them now do without. It is Sir John's belief that the world of tomorrow should bring happiness and prosperity to those who live on farms equal to that enjoyed by urban dwellers.

Canada Would Share Benefits

Improved standards of nutrition throughout the world is one of the most important factors in the plans made at the F.A.O. conference. A raising of the general level of nutrition would not only be of great benefit to people everywhere from the point of view of health and welfare, but it would also mean greatly increased demands for the products of agriculture. As in many fields, rapid advances were made in the study of nutrition during the war, and wherever it has been possible to apply the results of these studies there has been an increase in the use of milk, cereal products, fruit and numerous other farm products. If the Organization in raising the standards of nutrition is even partially achieved, it will affect the agricultural industry everywhere. Referring to this matter in a recent address before the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers in Regina, Mr. George McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, said that Canada would share, perhaps more than any other country in the benefits of sound international co-operation.

Registered Seed

Is The Highest Class Of Seed Available In Canada

The highest class of seed available in Canada is Registered seed. When a farmer buys it, he has the assurance that it has been inspected, graded and sealed under standards for registered seed established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Only worthy varieties of seed are eligible for registration and they must be from seed crops which have passed rigid inspection for trueness to type and freedom from disease. What is more, Registered seed is required to be produced under conditions that will safeguard its protection.

Certified seed is also inspected, graded and sealed under Government standards, but the requirements for seed crops producing certified seed are less stringent than those for producing registered seed.

The class of seed known as Commercial carries no guarantee as to trueness to type. Those who sell it are responsible for its meeting the standards prescribed for commercial seed by Government regulations.

Prairie Fruit

Now Has Been Demonstrated That Fruit Can Be Grown In West

Enough has been done, mostly by individual effort to prove that edible fruits can be grown on the Western Prairies. Apples, crabapples, plums and several of the small fruits have been established for years in small orchards. Some are grown on official experimental farms, but many more have flourished and borne fruit in home gardens in both city and country.

Now something much bigger, holding great promise for the future is a fact. An extensive and comprehensive plan for the breeding and testing of fruit for adaptability to the prairie west has been presented to the Ottawa authorities by the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture. The program would embrace field testing stations and blanket all sections of the three Prairie Provinces.

—Education Journal.

OIL STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Licenses have been granted to a British company to prospect for petroleum in two areas in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Durham. Largest British oil strike before the war was in Nottingham where present yield from the wells is 370 tons of oil a day.

UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR

Isaiah Tucker, has a huge underground reservoir, which supplies water to 600 dwellings and 60 wells. Three hundred exquisitely-carved columns support the roof of the reservoir.

Help In Production

Canadian Farmers Will Have Part In New Wonder Drug

Canadian farmers will soon be playing an important part in the production of the new wonder drug streptomycin, which is used to control such diseases as typhoid and dysentery. Milk, sugar, extracted from whey will be their contribution to medical science.

The agriculture department said the production of streptomycin has been helped through the organization by the agriculture department of the collection of whey from these factories in parts of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

Production of both penicillin and streptomycin in Canada has been helped through the organization by the agriculture department of the collection of whey from these factories in parts of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

—Peterborough Examiner.

Not Modern Now

School Buildings Have Changed Greatly In Last Forty Years

Perhaps Boards of Education in the past have built too well for we fear that many of our schools will be long obsolete and still remain good buildings, real monuments to their builders, but entirely unsuitable for the teaching of the type of education required. Boards of Education building in the future may well consider erecting a cheaper type of school, one with a life of 30 to 40 years, for if education and the types of school buildings, now believed adequate, change as much in the next 40 years as they have in the past our modern schools today will in that time be completely out of the picture.—Peterborough Examiner.

WITHOUT RELEASE

None can make peace with evil.—For what has it led to give? What terms are those where the devil Can offer his right to live? What is war worth if the battle Can end with a sound of peace. With men still driven as cattle, And the breed of Cain left loose? Freedom has but one charter; Liberty trades no chains. What has evil to barter? Where are the dead men's gains? No; when the word is spoken—That sacred sound of peace, It must come with man's shackles broken, And the devil beyond release? —Adrian Ballou to the New York Herald Tribune.

SEEMS SUPERFLUOUS

The St. Louis Star-Times has a fresh thought, as follows: "You are born in a hospital; you marry in a church and die in a car. What do you want a home for?"

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—Will there be a change in coupon values now that the butter ration is cut from seven to six ounces per person per week?

A.—Each butter ration coupon will have the same value, which is half a pound. The reduction is effected by missing a butter ration coupon every fourth week.

Q.—I read in the daily paper that prunes and raisins will be more expensive. How much more will they cost me?

A.—Prices to consumers will be about 3½ cents per pound higher for raisins and prunes. There has been a substantial increase in California prices since 1941 and the decision has been taken to pass on a portion of this increase. This price increase applies only to the new crop.

Q.—Are meat pies rationed?

A.—Yes, meat pies are rationed and the ration value is sixteen ounces for one token.

Q.—Must a serviceman wait until he has been discharged before he is given his suit priority certificate?

A.—Priority suit purchase certificates are being issued to servicemen when they go on predischARGE leave. This will enable them to order civilian suits a month before they are actually discharged.

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or "The Blue Book in which you keep track of your selling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Health Week

An Annual Event To Be Held In February On Matters Of Health

TORONTO.—The national headquarters of the Health League of Canada announces that the week of February 3 will be observed as "Health Week"—an annual event designed to impress upon Canadians the importance of all matters pertaining to national, community and personal health.

The League also announces its sponsorship of Canada's third annual "National Social Hygiene Day" which will be observed during "Health Week"—February 6. This particular observance will mark the opening of another season's intensive anti-VD campaign, coinciding with a similar observance in the United States.

RADAR SCHOOL IN INDIA

One of the few such establishments in the Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom, a radar school in India instructs navy personnel in radar plotting and action information organization and trains radio mechanics in the maintenance of ship-board radar equipment.

Gunpowder is a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal.

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70

HORIZONTAL

- 1 Clamor
- 2 City in Italy
- 3 Ceremonious
- 4 Egyptian god of agriculture
- 5 Musical instrument
- 6 Symbol for uranium
- 7 Trojan hero
- 8 Burial-place
- 9 King
- 10 Arthur
- 11 Princes
- 12 Citrus fruit
- 13 Earth
- 14 Pauses
- 15 Land
- 16 measure
- 17 Ecclesiastical
- 18 printer's error
- 19 mountain
- 20 system
- 21 To remove
- 22 To rescue
- 23 Tails
- 24 Wall
- 25 Quotes
- 26 Oriental
- 27 Pronoun
- 28 Bracine

Saskatchewan Oil

Possibilities Of Extensive Development In The Province

Possibilities of an extensive oil industry in Saskatchewan were outlined recently by F. H. Edmunds, professor of geology at the University of Saskatchewan. Prof. Edmunds said that three wells, National Grant, S.A.C. No. 1, and Community Services No. 1, have produced a total of 8,600 barrels of oil between April and the end of October, and a number of wildcats have been drilled to demonstrate the extent of the field in the Lloydminster area.

Indications pointed to considerable development during 1946. Prof. Edmunds said, adding that forty-nine wells have been drilled in the area since 1934.

Oil wells encountered oil in drilling shortly after the discovery of gas, but at that time the best method of handling the wells for production could not be discovered and they were "not entirely satisfactory as producers," Prof. Edmunds said.

For Medals And Coins

Canada Will Receive Large Amount Of Silver In 1946

It is estimated that 500,000 to 750,000 ounces of silver will be required for medals to be struck for the Department of National Defence and that at least 2,500,000 ounces will be required for the minting of coins in 1946, according to the department of finance.

The maximum requirement for all other purposes, exclusive of the silver required by the mint, is 4,800,000 ounces. Wartime prices and trade board has arranged to take this amount for major refiners.

Actual domestic allocations are expected to be 4,150,000 ounces. This is to be used in the manufacture of sterling silver jewelry, flatware, and for silver plating, silver nitrate for the photographic and chemical industries, alloys for brazing plates and silver wire for jewelry and other uses, in proportion to the purchases of refined silver in 1945.

EVEN DISTRIBUTION

The Ottawa Journal says that from the great mass of figures presented to the food production conference one thing stands out—that Canadians are eating today more of almost everything than they did before the war, and this despite rationing. In other words, considering the country as a whole, rationing is no hardship but it is an effective means of even distribution.

The sun loses 4,000,000 tons of mass per second, a spot of dust in relation to its total mass of two billion billion billion tons.

Nasal Irritation

Mentholatum gives you a clear, open, healthy nose. Mentholatum restores the natural moisture of the nose, soothes the inflamed lining, and relieves the irritation. Mentholatum is the only nasal remedy that is safe and effective. Mentholatum is the only nasal remedy that is safe and effective. Mentholatum is the only nasal remedy that is safe and effective.

MENTHOLATUM GIVES COMFORT Daily

Here's Quick Relief from SINUS PAIN

3-Purpose Medicine Helps Clear Out Congested Sinus Areas

ONE best way to get relief from clear out pain-causing congestion and (3) soothes irritation. Many sinus sufferers say it's best relief they've found. Try it!

3-Purpose Medicine... Va-tro-nol is so successful because it does three important things: (1) shrinks swollen membranes of the nose; (2) helps

Few Lose Rights

Small Number Of Naturalization Certificates Cancelled On Disloyalty Grounds

Despite the fact 718 naturalization certificates were revoked in Canada during the war, only 75 were cancelled on grounds of disloyalty to the king, Secretary of State, Paul Martin disclosed in the commons. The information was sought by Angus MacInnis (C.C.F. - Vancouver East).

Majority of the certificates were revoked because the holders had been absent from Canada or other British countries for a period exceeding seven years.

Of the 75 certificates cancelled 45 were held by persons of German extraction, and the remainder were: Japanese 10; Italian 7; Austrian 4; Danzig 2; Polish 2; Czechoslovak 2; Hungarian 1; Swiss 1 and Finnish 1. Seven of the 45 ex-Germans whose certificates were revoked on grounds of disloyalty, were sent back to Germany in November, 1944. The certificate of one former Italian was revoked, while he was in Italy, and the certificate of an ex-Czechoslovak was revoked when he was discovered to be a German prisoner of war in the United States.

Immigration authorities are giving consideration to the deportation of other people whose naturalization certificates were cancelled on disloyalty grounds.

Conservation Paid

Genial Taxi Driver Benefitted Under Will Of Wealthy Patron

Taxicab drivers are reportedly grateful, and according to legend, astutely wise in world affairs, but ordinarily the talk is shown in with splendid generosity as merely a part of the fare. Chubby John J. Brophy, aged 40, of East Orange, N.J., however, has fared better than most and is now enjoying a comfortable beneficiary of a life income variously estimated at \$1,200 to \$3,000 a year. This he will receive from the will of a du Pont executive, Carl Rupprecht, who died Sept. 10, 1944, and who had ridden for years in Brophy's cab, enjoying his conversations on football, baseball and basketball as welcome relief, apparently, from the more elevated talk of other friends on art, music and business.

It is a pleasant picture we get of Mr. Brophy and his bachelor passenger, who would occasionally stop at the backseat for a little chat, and sometimes takes his driver to the fights with him at Madison Square Garden. Later Brophy went to war, and was in an amphibious brigade of the Fifth Army in Italy when Mr. Rupprecht died. But he had not been forgotten.—New York Times.

Her Sight Restored

Vancover Girl Recently Regained Her Power Of Vision

It seemed like a miracle when sight was restored to Bernice Biggs, 2535 West Sixth. But it wasn't a miracle. After 17 years in darkness, this Vancouver girl recently regained the power of vision because of newly-won scientific skill in transplanting the cornea.

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HAD MANY HARDSHIPS

Stalin Is 66 Years Old, Of Peasant Birth. He Became A Professional Revolutionary Early In Life And Underwent Many Hardships During A Career Which Brought Him To His Present Position Of Power In Europe. His Passing Would Bring Changes In Russia. Whether These Would Be In The Direction Of More Amicable World Relations Cannot Be Predicted.—Sydney Post-Record.

Among the thousands of new synthetic chemicals from petroleum is one that makes pineapples ripen faster.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TODAY

Out of Eternity the new Day is born: Into Eternity at night will return. —Thomas Carlyle.

Look upon every day as the whole of life, not merely as a section; and enjoy and improve the present without wishing, through haste, to rush on to another.—Richter.

To those leaning on the sustaining Infinite, today is big with blessing.—Mary Baker Eddy.

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical decisive hour.—Emerson.

The present moment is all we can call our own for works of mercy, of righteousness, dealing, and of family tenderness.—George Eliot.

Build today, then, strong and sure, With a firm and ample base; And ascending secure Shall tomorrow find its place. —Longfellow

CANADA'S SALMON CATCH

A substantial increase in salmon caught by British Columbia fishermen for canning was recorded in 1945 compared with 1944. Final figures for the 1945 canned salmon pack were 1,737,578 cases compared with 1,097,557 in 1944 and 1,250,220 in 1943.

Auction rooms during 1945-46 did the largest business in history

NEW PLASTIC EYE

Invention Is So Natural That It Defies Detection

A movable plastic eye, so natural as to defy detection, is being made by Waves and enlisted dental technicians and officers in seven United States Naval hospitals. It was revealed by Commander LaMar W. Harris, of the Navy Dental Corps.

Commander Harris said that the plastic eye can do all but see and stimulates perfectly movement of a natural eye.

Dentists were assigned by the Navy to perfect an artificial eye early in the war because of their experience in molding plastics to tissue, such as bridges and plates.

Because one family in Germany made all the glass eyes used in this country, war with the Nazis led to an acute shortage of them in this country.

In experiments at the Naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., plastics rather than glass were used. Various chemical combinations were employed until the perfection of the present eye, about a year and a half ago. He told of the superiority of plastic to glass. "Glass not only breaks," he said, "but it sometimes causes discomfort to the wearer."

Commander Harris, demonstrating to reporters, drew one of the plastic models from his pocket and threw it against a wall. It was retrieved, undamaged.

In his lecture, illustrated by colored films, he showed the performance of an operation for fitting the eye, and also its natural, undetected appearance, as worn by sailors.

The muscles attaching the ball are cut and gathered, so they fit round the edge of the plastic ball, he said. He described it as a simple operation and said that the Navy is passing its information to the dentists to be disseminated.

He said that the plastic eye is worn with comfort and added that the wearer can remove and replace it easily for cleaning. "There is nothing complicated about it," he said. "It's worn as simply as the old glass eye but with a great deal more comfort."

The plastic eye is made exclusively by Waves and enlisted technicians in the Navy, who had no previous experience with artificial eyes, he said.

A water-color sketch is made of a natural eye. This is done in a well lighted room, where the painter catches the minute shading of the natural eye. This sketch, the size of the iris, is then mounted on a plastic base. Over the painting is spread a clear plastic material which soon hardens, methyl-methacrylate, he said.

Newfoundland Status

People To Decide On The Future Form Of Government

A national convention is to be held next summer in Newfoundland to enable the people to decide on the future form of government they desire.

Due to the impetus given by the war to production and employment, the island's financial and economic condition has so improved that it is now self-supporting and has a financial surplus of \$25,000,000. In consequence, the United Kingdom cabinet proposes to honor the plan given by its Conservative predecessor in 1932—when Dominion status was abolished—restore full responsible government.

The convention will examine into Newfoundland's present prosperity and future prospects. Experts will be present to give advice and information on everything the convention cares to discuss. Recommendations will later be made to the United Kingdom government and thereafter a referendum will be held by the Newfoundlanders themselves on what form of constitution they prefer.

Meantime, the government commission which has ruled the island for twelve years has put in hand schemes for fishery development, for land settlement, for improvement of communications, and for hospital and educational services hitherto very backward. The rehabilitation of ex-servicemen also figures prominently in the plans already prepared.

The entire program will be placed before the national convention so that the new government, whatever may be its form, can take it into account when framing its own policies.—Ottawa Citizen.

Argentine Harvest

Shows A Great Increase Over The 1944 Crop

Argentina's 1945 harvest will enable the country to increase its offerings to the world grain markets, official estimates disclosed. The wheat harvest was estimated at 4,511,000 tons, an increase of almost 500,000 tons over 1944.

HEAVY ELECTRIC BILL

California Institute of Technology pays a monthly electric bill of \$1,500 for one motor which drives the school's huge wind tunnel, but says Pasadena City Manager C. W. Kolner, when the wind tunnel is in full operation it will consume about \$5,000 monthly in power.

Queen Victoria had 37 great grandchildren alive at the time of her death. 2652

HAS 400 BEAR SKINS TO HIS CREDIT—Tom Roberts of Haliburton, Ont., is known far and wide as the "Big Bear Man of the Highlands of Ontario."

He can well claim the title because of the fact he has over 400 bear hides, most of them now floor rugs in various parts of the world, to his credit. Tom will celebrate his 75th birthday in May, 1946, and is today hale and hearty in every sense of the word, with keen eyesight and every inch a man of the woods. "I have given bearskins to my friends. You will find them in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, also many towns and cities in Canada," he stated. Mr. Roberts reports he shot 200-pound bears last spring, some 200 yards from a farmer's fence, three others on a public highway, 100 yards distant, and three others in a small bush.

Number One Chauffeur

Woman Was Chosen To Drive Car For General Eisenhower

Ever since the first Gibson put on her long linen duster and got behind the wheel of a horseless carriage, the men have had their way about women drivers.

Even when a gal hasn't so much as taken the least little nick out of the garage door, she's in for the usual criticism leveled at women behind the wheel.

But this superior attitude on the part of the opposite sex is due for a setback. Civilians may say you can't trust a general in the highways, but the armed forces trusted her one hundred per cent.

In fact, a woman was appointed the number one chauffeur of the commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

A quiet dark-haired Irish girl named Kay Summersby drove General Eisenhower on some of his most vital missions during the war.

As a member of the motor transport corps Kay had received rigorous training for her responsible job. She was an ambulance driver during the worst of the London blitz, finding her way through black-out streets filled with the rubble of bombed buildings.

Kay was assigned as Eisenhower's chauffeur when he was a major general, and she went with him on the critical North African campaign.

Kenneth Davis tells what happens then in his new Eisenhower biography "Soldier of Democracy."

It seems Kay's fiancé, an American officer, was killed in action. The busy general took time out from his own problems to do what he could to help his grief-stricken chauffeur.

Between driving chores, he asked her to take over the job of answering some of his heavy correspondence.

Of course, he read carefully every bit of correspondence before signing it, but he seldom had to send one back for revision. Kay had been able to pick up his distinctive way of talking and writing so well. She was a whiz at framing replies just as he wanted them.

Need Of Self-Sufficiency

Program To Study Possibility Of Continuing Contacts On Military Research Establishments

A British commonwealth program of self-sufficiency is being studied by the Sir Graham Cunningham, controller-general of munitions products for the British government. Sir Graham heads a special three-man mission which stopped over in Winnipeg.

He said in the commission is to consider with Canadian government authorities the possibility of continuing the liaison and contacts between the various military research establishments of the British commonwealth.

"In event of another war, we will have to meet our own munition needs," he said. Other contacts, including the United States, would probably be drawn into it so fast they would be hard pressed to supply themselves."

MUST CHANGE AGAIN

Once upon a time the customer was king and the sellers were courtiers. Today that situation is reversed. The public which buys a three-halves penny or a box of cigarettes has to pay court to the seller. It has to plead for the privilege of spending money on travel or goods. Never forget that there can be no settled order or comfort for anybody till the customer is restored once more on his throne.—London Daily Express.

SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE

The Springfield, Illinois, Marine Bank had to take down the No. 13 sign over a Miller's shoe store. Because the teller there had so few customers that other bank employees started to complain. If people bright enough to have business in a bank can act like that, what chance is there of dealing successfully with the atomic bomb problem?

THE CHRONICLE, CROSSFIELD, ALTA.

Have Come Back

Amateur Operators 'Of Wireless Sets Again On The Air

We repeat it, the Hams are back. If you do not know what Hams are you have missed knowing a remarkable product of this age of science. For those who respect him the Ham is an inspired amateur in the high art of wireless, and to those who do not respect him he is merely a "radio bug" and his wires and ideas get in their hair and clothes lines.

Few people can probe the cosmos for a smaller cigar deposit than a Ham. We used to marvel—until elucidation was forced by curiosity—at the way a strange light would come into the eyes of one of these fellows when some one popped up with a bit of Morse from Texas, Edinburgh or even China.

For only a few dollars he had made this bit of magic, and in his magic he was engrossed in a way that few people could be engrossed.

The remarkable thing about radio is, of course, its facile obedience to the human touch, and how little power and machinery is needed to flash out or dash around the globe.

The waves go out, as waves go out from a stone dropped into a pond, but at considerably greater speed to wit, some 186,000 miles a second which by our amateur mathematics is around the world about eight times.

If you were to take 1,000 cycles then those waves vibrate (or undulate, if you prefer it) at this rate of 1,000,000 times a second. This is very small potatoes compared to high and ultra-high frequencies used these days, but nostalgia for the good old days is still with us.

In the war the Ham had to get off the air waves for obvious reasons. But he gave his services to the full in the war—in a way that depended on no small measure on wireless. Radar, it might be mentioned, is essentially a wireless. His services were welcome, and his scientific knowledge loomed bigger than ever before.

Now he is back. He is permitted to use the air waves. He has taken the key to his companion Hans the world over. He can light up again when he gets Texas, Edinburgh or even China.—Hamilton Spectator.

Seek Information

Inquiries From Jews For Missing Relatives Make Trade Headlines

Into the office of a small German-language weekly published in New York, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere reads the newspaper for information about . . . Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp. Sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "Deported where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Gdansk"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

CHOSE WRONG LINE

A middle aged man got at the end of the long line of women who waited their turn to get to the hokey counter of a department store—and buy a pair of nylons. After almost an hour, he left the line for a few minutes. When he returned he didn't get his position back, so again he went to the end of the line. Another long wait and he finally reached the hokey counter. "A pair of men's socks, size 10, please," was his request.

"THE INHUMAN EQUATION"

—Barrow in the Florida Times-Union.

BRITISH TELEVISION

Programs By BBC Are To Be Resumed Next Spring

Television apparatus at Alexandria palace, used in development of radar during the war, is being reconverted for resumption of television programs by the British Broadcasting Corporation next spring. Simultaneously the BBC is planning to re-employ television engineers who left for war work which furthered television technique.

For some time, however, advances in transmission will have to be ignored. All private television receivers now available are of pre-war pattern, built to receive pictures with a density of 240 light lines. If receivers embodied latest known devices, the BBC could radiate pictures of 1,000 lines density but there will be shortage even of 1939 models—costing then between £20 (£80) and £75 until civilian radio output gets back into its stride.

Manufacturers, under-staffed and short of materials, are awaiting definite word on the scale and extent of televised programs before committing themselves to large-scale production.

Some experts predict a viewing British public of 50,000 by Christmas 1946, an estimate based on official records of 20,000 viewers around London in September, 1939, compared with 10,000 a year before.

Britain then was the only country in the world where television could be received regularly in the home. From 1929 an experiment with a definition apparatus television was its way to nation-wide recognition. Chief drawback was that only viewers within 20 miles of the single transmitting station at Alexandra palace in North London could receive clear pictures.

Television beams though capable of penetrating solid structures will not follow the curvature of the earth. London's flatish terrain is therefore an ideal testing ground. BBC officials anticipate the construction of separate provincial transmitters.

They forecast that programs at first will follow the pre-war pattern until new methods of presentation are devised. There will be regular broadcasts of ballet, opera, plays, vaudeville, sports events, illustrated news bulletins and a few illustrated talks.

Borstal System

M.P. From Canada Investigates Penal System In Britain

John R. MacNeil (PC) Toronto (Advertiser) interviewed the Canadian member who had been locked up in a British prison for a day so he could survey the operations of the Borstal penal institutions.

Urging introduction of a program similar to the Borstal system in Canada, he predicted that Sir Samuel Hoare, in the United Kingdom.

He studied the system at Wakefield prison, just outside Leeds, and then went to Barmingham prison, outside Glasgow, where he was imprisoned for a day. Guards, prisoners and even the warden all dressed alike, none wearing uniforms.

In the prison chapel he heard a prisoner play "the most beautiful music I have ever heard played on an organ" and one man remarked: "That is good music because he is going to die shortly." Three Sundays later the prisoner was executed.

Mr. St. Laurent said a Royal Commission had reported that the Borstal System, a plan of re-education of criminals, could not be instituted in Canadian penitentiaries without centralized control.—Ottawa Citizen.

German Children

Many Thousands Are Settled Into Country Districts For The Winter

The reputation for adaptability and good nature of the British soldier has been borne out by the variety of unusual tasks tackled since the end of the war to help the civilian populations in European areas.

"Operation Stork" deals with the temporary evacuation of German children. Some weeks ago the first thirteen hundred children and two hundred and fifty adults.

Every day for a fortnight the "Stork" convoy assembled in Berlin and was driven by British soldiers to Helmsdorf where the children spent the night and then entrained for various reception centres. On arrival, after a hot meal, they met their foster parents. The operation is now completed, with twenty-one thousand children and sixteen thousand adults settled into country districts. The winter is past, and the dangers of Berlin epidemics—U.K. Information Service.

NO FUTURE

Two privates were discussing army methods. "You know, Bert," said one, "there ain't much to this Army game. . . . There ain't much advancement."

"How do you make that out, Bill?" asked the other soldier. "Well," said Bill, "we start off as privates, then we advance up to field marshals; then we can't go no further. Dec." "It's really sort of a dead end job."

A pretty is not a fly, and a glow-worm is not a worm; both are beetles.



THE TELLS OF TRIP—Maj. Eva Davis travelled over 4,000 miles in a leap through six countries in Europe.

Care Of Furniture

How To Remove Cracked Appearance In Articles That Have Been Near Hot Radiators

The finish of furniture placed near radiators, hot water, or steam pipes often develops a cracked, checked, or aged appearance. This can be removed by the following method: Take a piece of fine sandpaper and rub the cracked surface until the smooth surface of the wood is reached. Then rub with a fine cloth.

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"THE INHUMAN EQUATION"

—Barrow in the Florida Times-Union.

APPROPRIATE QUESTION

An eminent physician was lecturing a group of medical students on the correct diagnosis for charging the maximum fees. "The best rewards," explained the physician, come of the established specialist.

For instance, I charge twenty-five dollars to call at a residence, ten dollars for an office consultation, and five dollars for a telephone consultation.

The eminent physician paused. "Is there any question?" he asked. "Dec." piped up a little student in the back of the classroom, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?"

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"Operation Muskox" Will Be First Major Peacetime War Manoeuvre Made By Any Nation

(By G. H. Sallans, B.U.P. Staff Correspondent)

A VAST defence plan to seal up the northern gateway into the North American continent and thereby the western hemispheres in which Canada is the pivot, is drawing comment from world capitals. Canada's "operation muskox" of army and air force through the north is scheduled to get under way later this winter, and already attention of world capitals outside this continent has been noted.

In view of the close liaison between Canada and the United States through their joint defence boards President Truman's recent announcement of extensive defence strategy is linked with Canada's northland.

Last month the Canadian Department of National Defence announced a wintertime military operation in the north which is to sweep over 3,100 miles of so-called barren lands. "Operation Muskox" as it is known, will be one of the first major peacetime war manoeuvres by any nation of the world.

"Canada has become a cardinal factor in the defence of this western hemisphere, the northern anchor both as a staging route to the northern Pacific, and as a supply base through the oil refineries and pipeline lines traced through what only five years ago was a wilderness," wrote R. W. Keyserling in a recent British Press dispatch to Latin America.

"If the atomic bomb is considered the weapon which has suddenly changed the military might in favor of the western allies, Canada has also become the guardian of the most precious of military supplies, over which she in future must stand guard."

"Having lost her former invulnerability, being drawn . . . into the vortex of world events, she has become a pivot point no longer in crises in Warsaw or Prague, in Rome or Berlin, in Bucharest or Tokyo, but whose developments will hinge on a new balance of forces between Washington, Moscow and London, Canadians have to reorient their thinking."

The operation was regarded abroad as frank recognition that, firstly, it was a joint Canada-United States project and, secondly, it was an exploratory defense move for future security against the only power which today could possibly combine the capability and the desired desire for a blow against the western hemisphere.

Airfields dot the new line of communications from Edmonton along the air staging route to Kikua and Attu, the American end of the Kurile Islands only 750 miles away from Shimushu and Paramushiro, now in Soviet hands.

When Soviet fliers seven years ago made a non-stop flight across the north and into the northwestern United States, they had traced the strategic routes of the future. And "Operation Muskox" is primarily to chart and document a defence against a great European or Asian power which might strike suddenly and without warning against the western hemisphere. With the United States and Germany, Soviet Russia is the only present-day power capable of such a blow.

The shortest way from Russia to New York or Washington or the great industrial centres of Canada and the United States is over the North Circle route. Soviet fliers already have achieved most of the flight in a 7,000 mile non-stop hop. American fliers have exceeded the distance in an 8,000 mile flight.

Official statements so far have merely indicated recognition of events. For comment on the operation, Ambassador to Canada G. M. Zorubine, speaking in Vancouver, urged that there is every reason for cordial relations between Canada and Russia, and invited a Canadian official to visit the Soviet.

It was recognized that "Operation Muskox" is being undertaken with the full understanding of Great Britain, and actually at the behest of the United States to fulfil the pact of mutual defence made by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt in 1938 and solidified in the early days of the war.

What struck observers about the sober and modest announcement of "Operation Muskox", scheduled to begin next February, was that it merely said the army force will operate westward from Fort Churchill to test out Canadian-made armored snowmobiles with tracked trailers, and to be in teamwork with Royal Canadian Air Force planes. The operation, it was said, would "supplement" previous findings and the feasibility of over-snow vehicles. But snow-travel equipment has been known and tested for years, and bush fliers have tested the possible conditions northward to Aklavik, in normal commercial operations undertaken as casually as flights from one lighted airfield to another.

"Operation Muskox" therefore became in the minds of experienced observers an international game targeted squarely at the future. Skeleton forces work from bases, which have to be manned. Moreover, as one occasionally purpose is to test the dropping of ground supplies, and various types of equipment are to

be tested, it has been foreseen that the ultimate force to be concerned will run into the thousands.

Experiences of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the old-time bush fliers, (who were the graduates of World War 1) presumably will be used in the tests. The Arctic is old ground to the R.C.M.P., who for two generations have covered all parts of it.

The trek is scheduled to take 81 days, beginning from Churchill, and touching at Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Perry River, Cambridge Bay, Denmark Bay, Coppermine, Fort Radnor, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson, Dawson Creek and Edmonton.

While the northern manoeuvres are recognized as a major or national defense policy affecting every country in the western hemisphere, it was foreseen that the actual Canada-United States liaison will be through the joint defense board.

On this board Canada's representative is a warrior-scientist, Gen. A. G. L. McNamara, formerly commander of the Canadian Army Overseas, later national defense minister. Laughton for several years before they were headed by the National Research Council, which played a pioneer part in the atomic age, and that culminated in the production of the atomic bomb.

This new relation to the world for Canada was developed in air science and in the atomic research laboratories. Air science for many years has mastered the technique of polar and Canadian Arctic flying. Atomic research has been the grim job of de-isolating Canada.

Universities Filled

Many Servicemen And Women Have Enrolled In Various Classes

Demand for higher education by returned servicemen and women has swelled university enrolment in Canada to proportions so great that shortages of living accommodation, classroom space, food supply and textbooks have become critical in many university cities.

A survey by The Canadian Press finds between 15,000 and 20,000 students entering or re-entering colleges and the veterans' re-establishment program in the current academic year. In addition, a new semester for servicemen and women to start in January at many universities.

Classroom facilities have been doubled and tripled. Additional instructors have been appointed. Hundreds of students are using friends' or library texts until publishers can meet the demand. Trailer camps and other temporary shelters have sprung up overnight.

Engineering, medicine, commerce and law are the most popular choices of former servicemen, the general arts, social sciences and agriculture following close behind.

Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been able to cope with increased attendances, while the most serious shortage at the University of Alberta is housing. Manitoba now has 4,200 students compared with 2,700 last year. At Saskatchewan, attendance jumped from 1,800 to 2,800.

Will Lower Cost

British Engineers Have Say For Sound-And-Sight Television

British research engineers claim to have won the race for sound-and-sight television by obviating the need for duplicate transmitters and receivers for sound.

Both now can be operated on the same wave length—superimposed one on the other like the sound track of a sound film. The engineers estimate this development will cheapen and improve television reception.

The same system will expedite color television since color signals, too, can be superimposed.

D. I. Dawson, 36-year-old research physicist employed by a radio manufacturing firm, made the discovery and has worked on it with 12 assistants for six months.

NO DOUBT HE'S RIGHT

A Scottish scientist is in the news with the bold assertion that he couldn't be disintegrated by an atom bomb. Having eaten haggis and lived to tell the tale—no doubt he has on many occasions—it would appear that the fellow has reasonable grounds for this feeling of indestructibility, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Rodao is a Spanish word and means "rod-and-guy." It is pronounced rod-a-yo.

Future Of Television

Whole British Empire May Be Linked Up By Programs

Maurice Gorham, who once saw life from behind a reporters' notebook, now looks at it through the omnipotent eye of the television transmitter. One time a reporter on the old Westminster Gazette (defunct), then editor of the BBC's Radio Times, he now is head of the BBC's television service reopening next spring.

For the last six months Mr. Gorham—a tall greying vigorous man in the early forties—has been in charge of the BBC's light program. Formerly he was chief of special broadcasts to the forces overseas.

Discussing the future of television, Mr. Gorham said: "The time is not far off when the whole of the British Empire will be linked by television programs. Before the war a picture televised in England was picked up in New York. The possibilities of the future are limitless."

Perhaps because of his newspaper training, Mr. Gorham plans to concentrate on big news events in the world of sport—such as the Derby and the Oxford and Cambridge boat race—and on topical happenings outside the studio.

"We specialize in broadcasting of actual events rather than in studio dramatizations and movie reels which can be had without the aid of television," he said.

Mr. Gorham pointed out that wartime researches have brought perfection in television transmission closer, but for the present transmission will have to be limited to the capacity of pre-war receivers working on 405 light lines. Ultimately the density of pictures will be stepped up to 1,000 lines.

For test purposes "still" pictures are to be radiated from Alexandra Palace for the use of manufacturers and viewers renovating pre-war apparatus.

Of television broadcasting in Canada and the United States, he says: "The longest known transmission range for good reception is 40 miles, and Britain is obviously better adapted to these conditions. But ultimately I believe all countries will be linked by television."

The Emperor's Horse

Hirohito's White Arabian Is Now The Property Of American Lieutenant

The most controversial horse in Japan—White Frost, described as Emperor Hirohito's own mount—is going to the United States as the property of an American lieutenant.

The Japanese Racing association ceremoniously turned over the much publicized white Arabian to Lieut. Dick Ryan, who discovered him in isolated but elaborate stables.

A change in army regulations regarding pet will make it possible for the lieutenant to take White Frost to the States—where he plans to exhibit the horse at veterans' hospitals, civic and charitable events.

LOOKING AHEAD

One of the corps of the British Fourteenth Army in Burma held a discussion group competition throughout the monsoon within a few miles of Japanese positions in the Arakan, and these were the three subjects discussed: How can we, the voters, exercise more effective control over our Members of Parliament? How can we save our children from the horrors of a third world war? How can we eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty?

DEFENCES MUST GO

A quad part co-ordinating committee, acting on behalf of all the Allied defence commissions, said that the Siegfried line and all other military installations, above and underground, must be destroyed to strip Germany of land defences.

When a pretty gal glances at you as if you weren't there—you are really old.

Northern Route To Churchill Would Save Prairie Farmers Much Money On Grain Shipments

(Walter Anderson in The Ottawa Journal)

IF GOVERNMENT plans to open a northern sea route through Port Churchill, Manitoba, are brought to a successful conclusion, Canada is going to have a booming seaport on Hudson Bay, a thousand miles north of Winnipeg. Freighters of western grain through Port Churchill may save prairie farmers up to four and a half cents a bushel on produce now being shipped to feed starving Europe.

Churchill, which only a few years ago consisted of scattered farm paper shacks and a Government radio station, is already beginning to show signs of modernization. It is the site of perhaps the largest grain elevator in the Dominion, and has modern \$3,000,000 airport built by the U.S. Army to guard against possible invasion from the Arctic. At least four radio stations are on the air in the various Government services. Magnetic earth currents will be measured by a party of scientists and already a daily weather report is being wired to Ottawa.

The town has a population of from one to two hundred whites and a generous quota of half-breed Cree Indians. Living quarters run from rough wooden shacks, chinked against the driving Arctic gales, to a modern brick railway station with living quarters attached. Churchill also boasts a hotel, a restaurant and a post office.

Two grocery stores supply the populace with foodstuffs and take care of the local fur trade. There is a laundry, run by a Norwegian sailor, the driving Arctic gales, to a modern brick railway station with living quarters attached. Churchill also boasts a hotel, a restaurant and a post office.

Supplies are freighted in across the barren land by the weekly train of the Hudson Bay Railway. No matter how hard the wind blows or how far below zero the temperature is, that train always gets through. There has only been one marked occasion in years that it did not arrive. At that time a blizzard raged for three weeks the month of May. The train reached a velocity of over 100 m.p.h. and the train was completely wrecked.

The train is often forced to stop for hours on end to allow the passing of caribou herds during their semi-annual migration to Winter and Summer grounds. The caribou are male live with white caribou moose, which is their namesake. Besides being delicious for human consumption caribou meat is an excellent food for sleigh dogs. Every Indian who keeps a team of huskies always has the caribou meat drying in the low roof of his shack. Caribou are readily obtainable during Spring and Fall. It is merely a matter of driving out solid wall of plover and animals and you are almost certain to drop one or possibly two. But for Government restrictions limiting the individual hunter to two male caribou, killing of the animals could amount to the same proportions as did the slaughter of buffalo at one time upon our western plains.

Every trapper keeps from six to twelve husky dogs. In addition to caribou meat the animals are kept busy by feeding them on white whale fish. The whales run in schools at the mouth of the Churchill River. When a school is sighted they are chased by two hunters in a fast motor boat. As they are overtaken the mammals are harpooned by one man in the bow. This slows the school sufficiently for it to be shot and the carcass recovered. To prevent the whale's body from sinking an oil drum is attached to the harpoon line and is thrown overboard the moment the whale is stabbed. Whaling is considered a fast and thrilling sport.

I will only touch briefly upon the lives of the inhabitants of this outpost town. They are little different from Joe Smith or Mary Jones who live in our civilized communities and their ideas of relaxation is akin to that of all people who are forced to lead a life where entertainment depends entirely upon individual initiative. The U.S. Army supplies a weekly movie to Winnipeg, but not to Churchill. The annual visit of R.M.S. Nascope on her ten thousand-mile Arctic voyage is perhaps the main occasion in which a dance can be organized. Even then men far outnumber women and competition is keen.

For the most part cards and photograph record supply the bulk of all relaxation. There is a tavern for men who like the occasional bottle of beer but women are not admitted.

Medical facilities so far are inadequate. A doctor is employed by the local hospital board for the summer months, but the hospital is closed during the Winter. Last Winter the postmaster's little girl was seriously ill from a ruptured appendix. Her life was probably saved by an Army surgeon who was stationed at the local Army hospital. That surgeon has now left and the harbor board doctor will soon be going home.

Tuberculosis is prevalent among the local population. It is common, unheated shacks. Firewood is unobtainable because of the lack of timber, and coal is too expensive for the native's meagre budget.

The type of mosquito known to carry malaria fever is to be found in Churchill. Strangely enough one case of the tropical malarial fever developed during the past Summer but it was a recurrence of the disease, contracted when the victim was in the tropics.

Life In Stockholm

Is Gay And Colorful But Everything Is Very Expensive

Neatly kept, treeless, well-dressed citizens, many limousines and taxicabs, rich shop-window displays, luxury restaurants, shows, and bright lights along a half-dozen miniature Broadways all add up to the impression that Stockholm is a vast museum where the amenities of twentieth-century civilization have been preserved.

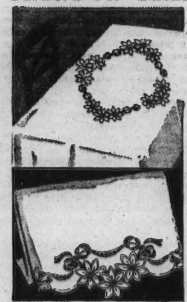
The only catch is that it is an expensive museum. Even if you indulge in champagne at \$15 to \$18 for a bottle, oysters at 50 cents each, and caviar at \$2 a spoonful. Rates for first-class hotels assuming you can get in for \$5 to \$7 a day for a room and bath, and \$15 to \$25 for suites. But there is also a 10 to 25 per cent service charge in lieu of the tips that you pay anyway.

In a restaurant a head waiter will soon start your glass discarding the \$1 menu and gratefully taking the \$4 one or the a la carte bill of fare, no how item except perhaps bread and butter is listed at less than \$2.

Taxis are not expensive—you can ride clear through the city for \$1. But shopping is—\$5 neckties and \$15 shirts, for example. A woman's dress worth wearing is \$100 and up.

Nevertheless, Stockholmers look healthy, clean, and well-dressed. The answer is not that they are all millionaires but that the majority eat the plainest food at home, preferring to spend the bulk of their money otherwise. Swedish girls even more than men save their nickels assiduously to invest in clothes. The result is that they look astonishingly smart, although perhaps not as smart on the average as Parisiennes. But what they lack in money they make up in physique. Ingrid Bergman and Greta Garbo are a dime a dozen in these parts.—Newswreck.

Cutwork For Linens



7255

by Alice Brooks

Cutwork flowers on your linens is needwork that's lovely as well as shirts! Easy to do. It adds distinction to all plain linens.

Do these motifs in fascinating cutwork. Just plain allover, Pattern 7255 has transfer for 16 motifs 3 1/2 x 8 to 4 1/2 x 14 in.

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UNITED KINGDOM'S FORESTRY PLANS

Plan To Have Five Million Acres In Forests

Recently the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Wynn, announced in the House of Commons the Government's Forestry Policy. Behind the announcement lies the story of the drastic reduction of the United Kingdom's woodland to meet rational needs in two successive wars. Although a casual visitor gains the impression that the British countryside is well wooded, this is completely erroneous and due to the comparative frequency of trees in hedgerows and country estates. Though forest is a natural vegetation of most of the United Kingdom the actual area of country under forest is only five per cent, compared with over eighteen per cent in France, twenty-five per cent in Germany and fifty-five per cent in Sweden.

Throughout history, times Britain's forests were felled to provide agricultural land, for building materials and for fuel. Not least important was the use of timber for shipbuilding. "Hearts of oak are our ships" was a true saying up to the beginning of the last century when the needs of the Navy in the Napoleonic wars brought a serious depletion of Britain's forests. The industrial revolution changed the character of the main need from hardwoods to softwoods—for pit props, telegraph poles, packing cases, etc.—but in 1913 Britain's consumption of wood had increased five fold while only seven per cent was provided from home-grown timber.

During the First World War and the immediately following years nearly half a million acres were felled. Between 1919 and last year experts estimate that over three million acres have been cleared of trees—a sacrifice that enabled the United Kingdom—with the help of experts sent from New Zealand, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and British Honduras—to meet about eighty per cent of the wartime timber needs from home sources, and thus save over seventeen million tons of shipping space. The magnitude of this achievement can be realized by considering that only four per cent of the United Kingdom's timber needs were being produced at home in 1918.

The problem now facing the United Kingdom which now has only two million acres of usable timber left, is the replacement of the wood sacrificed to war needs and the taking of steps to ensure that Britain's homegrown timber will suffice for the country's needs in future years. Arising from a similar situation at the end of the First World War, a Forestry Commission was appointed in 1919. By 1939 this Commission had acquired an estate of over one million acres of which over thirty per cent was planted with forest. In addition, over one thousand workers' holdings had been created and let to forest workers with a guaranteed minimum annual income of £100 per year.

The Forestry Commission issued a report in June 1943 outlining its post-war policy. The declared aim is five million acres of forest in fifty years. Three million acres would be created by afforestation and two million from existing woodlands. This scheme would increase the percentage of the area of the United Kingdom under forest to not only contribute to the national safety but also assist in the development of rural Britain.

A Great Convenience

Canadians Would Appreciate First Class Mail Sent By Air

The Postmaster-General's proposal to carry all first-class mail by air would, if implemented, make Canada the first nation in the world to take so forward a step. On its face, the proposal must meet the objection that a great number of airplanes would be required to carry all the first-class mail sent across the country, but in fact the problem is not so simply stated. It would be economical and save no time to send short-haul mail by air, and doubtless present practices will be continued in this respect; but the carriage of first-class mail between Canada's principal cities and across the continent can be carried out without the addition of too many planes. What must be balanced primarily, is the added cost against the added convenience.—Montreal Star.

NO EPIDEMIC LIKELY

Dr. Andrew Topping, European Health Director for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said that no winter epidemic of disease was likely in Europe. Even if disease did break out on the continent, he said a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, strict quarantine methods and emergency measures would prevent it from spreading.

NO MILITARY TOYS

The provincial administration of Russian-occupied Saxony issued a decree prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all toys of a military character and ordering German to surrender all such toys to the police.

Have Their Worries

Manufacturers In Britain Swamped With Orders They Cannot Fill

Rebuilding export markets is a dominant aim of Britain now that the war is over, and manufacturers in the Midlands say they anticipate no immediate sales problems. The difficulty will be to get the goods to sell.

The great majority of large factories in the Black Country were exporters before the war and their job is to win back customers to whom they have not been able to ship since 1939. Orders from abroad are coming in rapidly—much faster than they can be filled.

Here is the experience of one large manufacturing plant in Birmingham (Bulbutt and Sons) and it can be applied in scores more cases:

Before the war this factory employed 1,200 men and women and made a wide range of aluminum household utensils such as electric kettles, percolators, saucepans and smokers. Its kettles were declared essential and it made a limited number for domestic sale after 1939; but its main output became torpedoes, warheads, smoke floats, flares and practice bombs.

Its new factory, covering four acres, was blitzed in 1940 and it moved into four requisitioned buildings. It was bombed out of its Manchester and London offices.

Now it is swinging back to peace production. The present staff is 1,000, many of them working on continuing Admiralty and R.A.F. orders. Several hundred trained workers are needed. The requisitioned premises will be lost within six months or a year and home-building takes priority over rebuilding of the blitzed factory it used to be.

"It will probably be six months before we have enough labor and materials really to get going," said the plant manager. "Light alloys are being used for housing components and we can't get enough to keep us busy."

"And yet there is any amount of orders for our goods. We are getting orders from the dominions, the colonies and Europe. We can't possibly begin to fill them."

Clings To Antiquity

Koreans Have Many Queer Customs Which Are Still Observed

In Korea, the "land of the morning calm," you have to stay up all night on New Year's Eve or your eyebrows will turn gray. That, at least, is one of many peculiar beliefs. Koreans have a great respect for the modern standard whenever the Russian and U.S. troops depart, still leave heavily on their antiquity.

Koreans have a "hen room" which is a long piece of wood that women wore at that time tucked down inside the front of their bodies to add to the rigidity of the prison-like corsets. There is a stay busk in the costume gallery of the Museum that is carved with two sets of initials and the date 1793.

An even more significant gift was a wooden spoon. There are some of these spoons in the Museum that are beautifully carved and seem to suggest that in days gone by you had to be quite handy with a pocket knife before you could be a successful lover. The expression "spooning" comes from the way spoons fit closely together and this curious custom of giving a spoon grew out of that use of the word.—Royal Ontario Museum Bulletin.

A NEW SUGGESTION
"Trailer camps" of bomber fuselages to solve the acute housing shortage were suggested by a federal auditor at Cleveland, Ohio. Although the idea might "sound fantastic," he said the fuselages "would be roomier than some of the trailers being used in this emergency. They are weather proof. They are wired for electricity and heating so why waste them?"

NEW NAVAL BASE
Britain will have a great new naval base on the Clyde—possibly at Greenock—which will move her sea strategy from east to west, if plans being considered by the government and the Admiralty are approved, the Daily Mail reported.

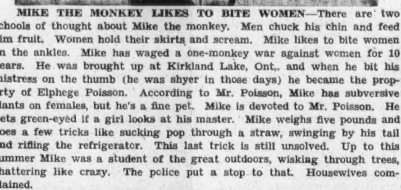
Should Be Grateful
Nazis Should Be Glad For The Way In Which They Are Treated

No German has any right whatever to say how he or his country shall be dealt with by the occupying forces.

If he was treated by them as he treated others, he would be robbed of his possessions, starved to death in numerous instances and executed if he had the temerity to object. Instead of that, we find that every reasonable effort is being made to keep him fed, clothed and sheltered. His food, his clothing and his shelter may not be so good as they were when he was able to pillage the rest of western Europe for his own benefit, but it is fairly reasonable under all the circumstances prevailing and much better than the treatment he was so ready to give others.

The Germans ought to be grateful for what their enemies are trying to do to help them. Their resentment is misplaced and their threats ought not to be taken seriously.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

Although owls rarely fly over Mill a blue, bluejay defeat owl a great many that they will attack a stuffed owl for hours.



Very Different Now

Gifts Presented In 18th Century Sound Queer These Days

In these modern days the young man is likely to solve the "gift problem" in an orthodox way by visiting the florist or candy shop. Exhibits in the Royal Ontario Museum, however, show that in the 18th century his lady love likely would have received a far more varied selection of presents. For instance, she might have been given a stay busk, which was a long flat piece of wood that women wore at that time tucked down inside the front of their bodies to add to the rigidity of the prison-like corsets. There is a stay busk in the costume gallery of the Museum that is carved with two sets of initials and the date 1793.

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Many Systems Used

People Have Various Methods For Predicting The Weather

Weather is one of the few topics about which a majority of citizens like to talk, reminisce and offer opinions. Not that one expects the long range results of personal or temporary symptoms to be infallibly accurate. That isn't the point. But if a man has a system, part of its value is defensiveness. The countryman who has evolved his own methods is willing to prophesy. It seems to him like a winter with a number of severe cold spells, deep snows, unusually thick ice on the ponds and rivers and a mild thawing week toward the end of January. The skins of his onions were very thin this year. That means snow will not come in quantity to near the end of December. The squirrels are very fat and argumentative; that means much snow and cold. The sumacs and cattails are unusually plump and furry; that indicates long periods of zeroish weather.

These starry nights when the twinklers seem to hang low over the hills and valleys and the white foam forms on grasses and the freshly plowed fields, telephone wires along the country roads are humming steadily. In the woods the pines and spruces and hemlocks are murmuring excitedly. There are two good signs of above-average winter weather. It is time for dissemination of knowledge. In the midst of conferences, polls and negotiations, weather prognosticators must not forget their duties to their fellow-citizens.—New York Times.

SPLENDID IDEA
A railroad company in England runs what is called a "whitewash special"; it carries no passengers, and every time a hump is hit, a splash of whitewash is dropped to mark the place for a repair crew.

Fish hooks are used as money by the natives of islands off the Alaskan coast.

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Always Essential

No War Could Be Conducted Without Divisions Of Infantry

There is a curiously mixed attitude on the part of many persons regarding a possible future war. They expect it would be immediately lethal, and nevertheless they have a complacent feeling that mechanical science might take care of everything, leaving fighting humanity practically out of the devastating picture. This popular tendency to strategic oversimplification, needless to say, rests on the sanguine theory that it would be the enemy rather than ourselves, who would be obliterated.

Such expectations find little encouragement in statement by Secretary of War Patterson to the effect that divisions of infantry "will be as essential in war in the future as they have been in the past." Writing in the Infantry Journal, Patterson who commanded an infantry rifle company in World War I, says: "Even with the atomic bomb and the great panoply of ingenious weapons we have or will have, the soldier of the infantry will still be the backbone of the Army, the man who takes and holds the ground."

Victory over the Axis could not have been achieved solely by the systematic bombing of German and Japanese cities, without ground invasions to reclaim territory held by Axis armies and consolidation of victory by Allied occupation forces. It seems unjustified to anticipate that a future war would not follow the same general pattern of military conquest, even if the strategy of destruction were largely implemented by mechanical science. Fantastic and superficial pictures have been drawn of an atomic war being fought by mere pressure of buttons. The prospect of another war challenges all the best traditions of military experience. Such experience has shown the infantry indispensable.

The most important thing we have learned from the Second World War is that civilization cannot risk another conflict. It must be prevented at all cost and with every human means at disposal. It is not the infantry—or any other traditional military arm—that needs to be set at naught, but rather, the outdated notion that military power itself can prevent war. Mankind's hope of survival can be unwritten only by the failure of the family of nations to live in peace.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

World Domination

Hitler's Plot Against The World Stands Out Clear

As the evidence at the Nuremberg trials accumulates, Hitler's plot against the world stands out stark and clear. He had undoubtedly designed to conquer not only all Europe but North America as well. The diary of the late Count Ciano—shot by orders of his father-in-law, Mussolini—with other documents in Allied possession, shows that Hitler moved heaven and earth to bring Japan into the war. He had four days' notice of the Japanese attack which immobilized the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor.

His next move would have been to get possession of the islands in the Atlantic to form bases for a North American campaign once Russia was overrun and Britain either isolated or conquered.

It is all set out in the record. Nothing less than world-domination was the Nazis' grandiose project.

Incidentally, the Washington Congressional investigation into the Pearl Harbor attack discloses that some time before it, Great Britain asked for part of the United States fleet to be sent to Singapore to act as a warning to the Japanese.

The request was refused by the United States. Had it been granted, good proportion of the American fleet might have been saved from disaster.—Ottawa Citizen.

Large Radio Network

Australian Government Has Fifty-Three Stations Including Short-Wave Transmitters

Australia will have the largest nationally-owned network in the world, 17 new broadcasting stations, which the government is now building. The stations are designed to improve listening for more than 500,000 people living in rural areas. Cost will be about \$19,000. When completed, they will bring the total of radio stations owned by the Commonwealth government through the Postmaster-General's department to 53, including one of the most powerful shortwave transmitters in the world.—Australian Information Service.

TIME FOR A CHANGE
London's taxicab unchanged for 40 years—was at last to be modernized. After lengthy negotiations with the Taxi Fleet Operators Federation, the Postmaster-General has agreed to police decided to change antiquated regulations governing construction of cabs to allow a more streamlined appearance. The new cars will have all-metal bodies, lower roofs and wider seats.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson in French.

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GREAT SALMON RUNS TO BE IMPROVED

To Build Fishways At The Rapids On The Fraser River

The great sockeye salmon runs of the Pacific, already aided past the torrents of the Fraser river's Hell's Gate canyon by man-made fishways, now are to be helped through another obstacle in the annual migration to the spawning grounds—the Bridge River rapids.

The fisheries department disclosed that arrangements are being made by the International Pacific salmon fisheries commission, representing Canada and the United States, to build fishways at the rapids. It will be another step in the campaign to work to preserve the great Fraser salmon resources which net fishermen millions of dollars annually.

Construction is expected to begin late this year and is expected to be completed in time to serve the 1948 salmon run. Two fishways each about 150 feet long are planned, one at the lower end of the Bridge River rapids and one at the upper end.

Other obstructions to spawning salmon in the Fraser system also are being studied.

The Bridge River rapids, situated in the Fraser canyon, about two miles above its confluence with the George river and about six miles from Lillooet, B.C., is considered the second most serious obstacle in the passage of the salmon to the spawning grounds.

The Hell's gate block, caused by slides into the river during railway construction, reduced the rapids was considered the worst and it cost close to \$1,000,000 to erect fishways there. Work at Hell's gate was completed a few months ago with the cutting of fishways through solid rock.

Study of the Bridge River rapids has shown that fish going upstream to the spawning grounds are able to ascend the rapids in the earlier part of the run, but later in the season when the river swells, the salmon often meet such adverse water conditions that they cannot get further or are seriously injured.

When this happens, the "seeding" of the spawning grounds in the Fraser's upper reaches is cut down and reproduction is reduced. The purpose of the Bridge River fishways will be to allow fish to overcome the rapids at any water level. Probable cost was not disclosed.

Costs of the work done by the commission, which under treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States is charged with the task of restoring the Fraser system sockeye resources, are shared equally by the two countries.

London's Sideshows

Provide Entertainment For Those Who Cannot Get Into Movie

Stuart Underhill, Canadian Press staff writer, tells this story: Righteous who experience tinkle merrily into the cash—of the leading show on London's new "amusement row"—Epstein's "Jacob and the Angel"—come out minutes later looking unwell. They wonder whether they've had their money's worth.

The giant statue plays to a steady crowd of curious hordes in from the pavement. The sideshow is a scene of sideshows are opening up among the stores of that busy shopping thoroughfare.

"Jacob" is regarded as the top attraction. Billed as "14½ tons of thrills" and on view only to those over 16 it vies with such attractions as the "Horrors of Belzeb" in the "Wonders of the World" which occupy adjacent arcades.

A record-breaking endless vocal invitation to enter and inspect the alabaster figures which represent the biblical Jacob wrestling with the angel. Most of the spectators seem a little disappointed as they circle critically about the stand.

Proprietors of the Oxford street establishments are said to take in between them more than £1,000 a day. They have no licenses to pay unless they install gambling machines since, in the words of George Homball, manager of Wonders of the World, "these are cultural shows."

Sideshow proprietors insist that exhibitions are "here to stay," along with innumerable shooting galleries and pinball machine establishments which flourish in London. The latter exist in nearly every district, drawing soldiers on leave and idlers of all ages. As earnestly as any Canadian looks on a spree they hang away at moving plaster ducks and drop endless pennies into complicated pinball games.

Probably many of them are there simply because they couldn't get into a movie, all of which—in the downtown area—any rate require patient queues to obtain a seat.

Canadians at home would probably find the substitute pretty dreary, but wanderers in search of entertainment can't be choosy in the London of today.

HEAVY RAINFALL
The greatest rainfall ever recorded in the world for a 24-hour period was on the island of Luzon, Philippines, July 19, 1933, when three feet ten inches fell within 24 hours.

Snails dig themselves into the ground in winter and remain torpid, cementing up the opening to their shells.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

The Finnish government presented composer Jan Sibelius an annual pension of \$1,600 on his 80th birthday.

Mr. Setauya Bepko, Japanese Consul-General in Kire, was ordered from Tokyo recently to close his office in Dublin and return home.

The British admiralty and ministry of war transport have withdrawn all restrictions on publication of merchant shipping movements.

Britain and the United States have stepped up their coal shipments to France as a result of recent French protests, a government spokesman said.

LONDON.—The British government has paid \$2,164,000 war damage insurance claims totalling \$192,000,000 (\$864,000,000), the board of trade journal said.

A Japanese colonel testified that a special army discipline was so strict that if his men had disobeyed his orders to heed United States flyers they would have been executed.

The only woman news correspondent present at the signing of peace terms at Rheims that brought the European war to a close was Margaret Ecker of the Canadian Press.

Boy Scout membership in Canada has reached the 100,000 mark, compared with 93,000 last year, R. C. Stevenson, chairman of the national executive of the Boy Scout Association, reported at Montreal.

The number of small business firms in the U.S. was reduced by nearly 20 per cent. during the war, reports Joseph K. Waxman, assistant in the study of small business, committee on economic development.

Effects Were Fantastic

Scientist Tells How Rays From Atomic Bomb Affected Victims

A former University of Illinois scientist described how fantastic effects of rays given off by atomic bombs killed Japanese weeks after the blasts which flattened Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Dr. Philip Morrison, who helped assemble the bombs, said the rays strongly affected the blood and made the victims a prey to fatal infections.

He said most persons within a mile of the bombs died quickly—either from the great heat of the blast or injuries suffered in demolished buildings.

Many who escaped death by blast or burn, Dr. Morrison said, died from the effects of radiation rays emitted in great number from the bomb at the instant of the explosion.

"This radiation affected the skin, forming tissues in the bone marrow, and the whole function of the blood is impaired," he said.

"The blood does not coagulate, but oozes in many spots through the unbroken skin, and internally seeps into the cavities of the body. The white corpuscles which fight infection disappear."

Lack of these corpuscles permits infection to "proceed," he said, "and the patient dies, usually two or three weeks after the exposure."

"I am not a medical man, but like all nuclear physicists I have studied this disease a little," Dr. Morrison said. "It is a hazard of our profession. With the atomic bomb, it became epidemic. War now can destroy not cities, but nations."

After describing the destruction wrought to Hiroshima, Dr. Morrison said it is probable that an atom-bombed western city "would be as badly damaged as a Japanese city, though it would look less wrecked from the air."

"In Japan the wreckage burned clean; in a western city, the rubble would stand in piles in the streets."

"But the city would be just as ruined, and the people of the city just as dead."

Does Job Efficiently

British Force In Occupied Germany Has Best Administered Zone

It is no secret at all that the most orderly and best-administered zone in Germany is the British. The British professional soldier takes to administration of an occupied country with a measure of objectivity. His habits of mind derive from an imperial tradition. To administer a subject people with paternal solicitude, to extemporize in an economic emergency, this is a way of life which comes instinctively to most Britons and especially to the educated professional soldier in whose mind command is identical with responsibility for the welfare of those to whom he gives orders. These men can't help looking after anyone whose life is placed in their hands. The job gets hold of them, and they are happy and efficient in doing it—Ottawa Journal.

DIFFERS WIDELY

The history of Italian painting centres about three cities—Florence, Siena and Venice and the kind of work produced in each differs widely according to native temperament and varying conditions of life.

Guam is the largest of the Mariana Islands.

Canada's Parks

Have Received High Praise In A Book Published In New York

Canada's National Parks in the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains have come in for some high praise in a book entitled "The Rocky Mountains" recently published by the Vanguard Press of New York. The author is Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, well known Canadian geographer, geologist and educator.

Here in part is what Dr. Atwood says in a final summary of a chapter devoted largely to Canada's mountain playgrounds:

"The Canadian parks are remarkable in many respects. Those who would like to see how mountains are made, how they are broken and crushed as they move slowly upward, and in this case eastward, may see examples of these phenomena from the saddle, or from the seat of an open car. There is probably no inland body of water that surpasses in beauty of setting, Lake Louise, forty-seven miles into the mountains from Banff. There is no other place easily accessible in North America where large glaciers and a huge ice-field can so readily be visited as in the region of Mt. Athabasca and the Columbia Icefield. These places are now within walking distance from points on the Jasper-Banff highway."

"There is more to see in these great reservations than anyone can absorb on a single journey—mountain structures, mountain flora, and mountain fauna. There is wide game in these parks, surpassing anything easily available to the lovers of the out-of-doors, who cannot organize great pack-train expeditions into wilderness regions. Here it is comparatively easy to see in their native haunts the Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule, deer; black, brown, and grizzly bear; cougar, and coyote."

"The more hardy individuals who will spend a few days in the saddle and camp out in a wilderness region, may visit some of the most beautiful high-mountain country in the world, areas that have been cut off from the highways. They will have a series of 'close-up,' intimate experiences never to be forgotten."

Her is a fascinating description of the mountain parks that will be read by tens of thousands in all parts of the English speaking world, and which should do much to make better known many of the outstanding geological features of Canada's mountain playgrounds.

No Place Like Home

Home is the soldier, home from the wars.

And the sailor is home from the fight.

Home is the toiler, home from his chores.

And the bomber is home from the night.

Home is the merchantman safe from the mine.

Home are the prisoners bound; Home is the place they believed would be free—

But there isn't a home to be found.

—New Zealand Better Business.

CHURCHILL'S DOUBT

Bill Summerville, third violinist in the Lyons' Corner House restaurant orchestra near Trafalgar Square, London, bears such a striking resemblance to Winston Churchill that he was stopped by a woman in Whitehall and asked for his autograph. He was carrying a violin case at the time.

There is the tradition that a deep-sea sailor was shipwrecked in the Thames. Late, a U.S. airman who flew safely around the world was killed by a fall from his horse.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

"A check doesn't necessarily smell of rubber if it's bad, Miss Carter."

REG'LAR FELLERS—Value Of An Education

GOIN'—TO LOVE TO GO FISHIN' BUT I CERTAINLY HATE 'TODS MORMON!

I THINK I'M GOIN' TO BE THE LAZIEST FELLER EVER IN MY LIFE

I'D EVEN HAVE THIS SIGN PRINTED IF I KNEW ANYONE WHO COULD PRINT LIKE THIS

MINDY DROP TUITION IN TERTIARY COLLEGE PLEASE

WHEN DO WE GET TO THE PLACE

FINISHING 450,000 TO 500,000 TO 600,000 TO 700,000 TO 800,000 TO 900,000 TO 1,000,000 TO 1,100,000 TO 1,200,000 TO 1,300,000 TO 1,400,000 TO 1,500,000 TO 1,600,000 TO 1,700,000 TO 1,800,000 TO 1,900,000 TO 2,000,000 TO 2,100,000 TO 2,200,000 TO 2,300,000 TO 2,400,000 TO 2,500,000 TO 2,600,000 TO 2,700,000 TO 2,800,000 TO 2,900,000 TO 3,000,000 TO 3,100,000 TO 3,200,000 TO 3,300,000 TO 3,400,000 TO 3,500,000 TO 3,600,000 TO 3,700,000 TO 3,800,000 TO 3,900,000 TO 4,000,000 TO 4,100,000 TO 4,200,000 TO 4,300,000 TO 4,400,000 TO 4,500,000 TO 4,600,000 TO 4,700,000 TO 4,800,000 TO 4,900,000 TO 5,000,000 TO 5,100,000 TO 5,200,000 TO 5,300,000 TO 5,400,000 TO 5,500,000 TO 5,600,000 TO 5,700,000 TO 5,800,000 TO 5,900,000 TO 6,000,000 TO 6,100,000 TO 6,200,000 TO 6,300,000 TO 6,400,000 TO 6,500,000 TO 6,600,000 TO 6,700,000 TO 6,800,000 TO 6,900,000 TO 7,000,000 TO 7,100,000 TO 7,200,000 TO 7,300,000 TO 7,400,000 TO 7,500,000 TO 7,600,000 TO 7,700,000 TO 7,800,000 TO 7,900,000 TO 8,000,000 TO 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Quality Guaranteed

"LIPSTICK" TEA

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

LOVE AND LIPSTICK

By LYNN TIGORE

Copyright
Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

HER eyes were green, accentuated by upwashed lashes exactly the shade of her burnished mahogany hair. It was rolled high in front, looped low on the nape of her neck. Her complexion was all that an advertising writer might claim for his pet cosmetic account. Yes, Rena Shelton was a beauty.

But a girl selling beauty products such as rouge and powder, eye-shadow and lipstick in a giant New York department store would have to be all that. Competition in the cosmetic business was fierce and so was competition in love. Rena had learned something of competition in love when she fell for Jack Crops, a handsome young man of the law, assigned to traffic duty on the corner near which she lived.

One day morning, Rena slipped on the street, was tossed as traffic skidded about her. She might have been killed except that Jack was there to halt a truck thundering in her direction.

Her knees were bruised and cut, and the hand with which she tried to retrieve her purse was bleeding. Jack insisted on calling an ambulance.

"Better get those cuts cleaned up properly. No use taking a chance on infection."

In the course of his duty, Officer Crops got all the facts concerning his charge. Name, address, age, occupation, married or single?

He said, "I'll look in on you later. Just to make sure you're okay. My name is Crops—Jack Crops," he added.

WHAT evening as Rena lay in bed at home in the apartment she shared with Flo, a package arrived from the florist. American Beauties. The card said: "With My Heart In Beside Them."

Later Jack Crops called in person, and sat by her bedside. He had brought a container of his own ready-cooked chicken. When Flo came in from work she joined the feast.

A mutual love and admiration swept Rena and Jack rapidly toward the altar. He was sweet, generous and understanding, the most attractive man she'd ever known. She was not a little anxious to discover that other women found Jack attractive, too.

Rena knew herself to be the possessive type and she wondered if she could graciously accept this sort of thing through years as his wife.

Women fawned upon him. There was the night of the Policemen's Ball, when that Park Avenue girl draped herself about him as they danced and, then, as they were caught in the spotlight, kissed him squarely on the mouth.

Rena saw it—and also saw red. When Jack took her home she said, "If there's anything in the world I despise, it's a philandering man."

Jack laughed. "With that spoiled little brat? No one takes her seriously. Too much money and command."

"Look at you," continued Rena, icily. "Covered with lipstick! If anything like this ever happens again—we're through!"

"You're jealous, Sugar," chuckled Jack. "And do I love it!"

The evening ended happily.

BUT there was more lipstick in Jack's life. Lipstick which wasn't Rena's. Returning from work one night, tired, cross, Rena found a note from Jack, stuck in a bundle at her door.

"Darling," it said. "I've asked one of the fellows to bring up my shirt and leave it at your door. Would you try to get the lipstick off it for me? I'm worried about it, because it's the initialled one you gave me for my birthday. I know that bad news travels fast, but don't worry about me. I'll phone you later."

Oh, he would, would he! Of all the crust—asking her to clean his lipstick! Rena stormed. Clean it? She'd clean him right out of her life!

When Flo entered a little later, Rena was frothing with fury. She paced the floor, waiting the offending shirt as a red rag before the bull.

"What would you do to a man like that?" she demanded of Flo. "A guy who'd dare ask you to clean another woman's lipstick off his shirt! What would you do?" she screamed.

Flo shrank back. She said, "Lipstick. Haven't you read about it in the paper? Jack's in hospital, beaten up. The lipstick killer turned up again today on the East Side. Jack cornered him in a cellar. It was a terrible fight, but Jack won, thank Heaven!"

Rena looked at the shirt as though it had suddenly turned to gold. She clutched it to her. "And I didn't even know," she whispered. "Get me a cab, Flo. Hurry. Call the florist. Order a dozen roses. American Beauties. Have them ready. I'll pick them up on my way in a minute. Hurry, Flo!"

She dashed for her hat and coat. Flo followed orders. "Steady, darling," she said when Rena was about to dash out the door. "Here's something else. A card to enclose with the roses. I know you were too shaky to write so I've done it for you."

Rena snatched the card. It read: "With My Heart In Beside Them."

"Thanks, darling," Rena called back over her shoulder. With my heart in beside them! As if Jack didn't know!

SMILE AWHILE

"Why does the giraffe have such a long neck?"

"Because the head is so far away from the body."

"You do keep your car well cleaned."

"It's only fair. My car keeps me well cleaned, too."

Dodd—I know that in telling about that fish you caught you vary the size for different listeners."

Rodd—Yes. I never tell a man more than I think he'll believe."

"Isn't it terrible! I've waited here since 5 o'clock for my husband and now it's half-past six."

"And when were you supposed to meet him?"

Said the vicar to a woman: "I hear that you won a vacuum cleaner in the raffle, Mrs. Potts."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Mrs. Potts, "but no one to me. I can't get a vacuum."

Mazie: "Do you walk around with a grouch?"

Nellie: "No, dearie, I divorced him."

Customer in drug store: "I want some talcum powder."

Clerk: "Do you want it scented?"

Customer: "No, I'll take it with me."

"Somebody has told my wife that I took you to a dance the other night," said the manager to his secretary.

"Well, what about it?" asked the girl.

"That makes you my former secretary."

"And then," said the man in the witness box, "my wife hit me with an oak leaf."

"Well, that couldn't have hurt you," remarked the magistrate.

"Oh, yes, it did, sir. It was from the centre of our dining room table."

A Negro called at the hospital and said: "I called to see how my friend Joe Brown was getting along."

The nurse said: "Why he's convalescing now."

"Well," said the Negro. "I'll sit down and wait till he's through."

After examining the proofs of his portrait, the customer got angry. "Do you call this a good likeness?" he stormed. "Have I a squint? Do I look like a prizefighter? I ask you, do you think I look like this picture?"

The photographer, timid and tactful, replied:

"The answer, sir, is in the negative."

Visitor—"And how old are you, Bobbie?"

Bobbie—"I'm just at the awkward age."

Visitor—"Really? What was it you called the awkward age?"

Bobbie—"Too too old to cry and too young to swear."

Food From Canada

Britain is Grateful For What The People of Canada Have Done For Them

On the closing day of the 4th Annual Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa, December 3 to 5, Hon. James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture read the following message he had just received by cable from Sir Ben Smith, British Minister of Food:

"My best wishes for successful outcome of Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference. Since the conference last year, we in the United Kingdom have passed from a state of war to one of peace but the problem of feeding our people is no easier. For all that you and the people of Canada have done during the war period, and particularly during the past twelve difficult months, to help us in this country we are deeply grateful."

"In particular I should like our farmers to know how valuable has been their contribution of wheat, bacon, beef, cheese, eggs and poultry during 1945."

"When I spoke to you in October last over the Trans-Atlantic telephone and told you of my great difficulty in maintaining our three-ocean bacon ration, your ready response and the supplies we received from your countrymen saved the day. I cannot thank you enough for that help."

"Equally I am specially grateful for the extra quantities of meat which Canada has supplied as result of the self-sacrifice of our farmers in great need of assistance. Only by maintaining agricultural output at a high level during the coming year can needs be met. I hope that Canada will continue to ship to the United Kingdom such quantities of food as we shall need to maintain, and so far as circumstances make possible, improve the monotonous level of food consumption which we have accepted during the past six years."

Must Warn World

Of The Unspeakable Dangers From Use Of Atomic Bombs

Physicist Albert Einstein said in New York that the scientists who produced the atomic bomb must warn the world of the "unspeakable disaster" which will take place unless nations change their attitudes toward each other.

Einstein told the fifth annual Nobel anniversary dinner in a transcribed speech that the atomic bomb scientists were harassed by an equal feeling of responsibility, not to say guilt.

The American and British people as "fighters of peace and liberty" were made trustees of the bomb, he said.

"But so far, we fail to see any guarantee of peace," he said, "we do not see any guarantee of the freedoms that were promised to the nations in the Atlantic Charter."

Victims Of War

Thousands Of Children Without Parents Wander In Ruins In German Cities

Thousands of hungry, half-clad children left without parents or homes are the most pathetic innocent victims of Hitler's war.

You see them everywhere in the larger German cities—white-faced, gaunt-eyed ghosts wandering amidst ruins, living by their wits until youth aid organizations find them.

It is officially estimated there are 14,000 homeless children in Munich alone. Many lost both parents in the war. Some of the youngest do not even know their names.

Most of Alberta's exportable wheat is now going to Vancouver to meet the demands from Russia, China and South America, and probably will go to Britain for the first time later on. Until recently the wheat was shipped in bulk, but Russia and other trans-Pacific nations now request that it shall be sacked.

More than 300 people, representing all classes of population, are taking night courses which include English, Spanish, drawing, painting, sewing, weaving and cooking in Arvida, Que. It is known as "University of the North" and came through the efforts of citizens, Catholic and Protestant, and authorities and industry. Admission fees are low. This is really something worth while.

According to the Peace River Black News, an old-time hunter returned from a 10-day hunting excursion in the great northland, and says moose, caribou and deer are plentiful, becoming extinct as well as other wild life. Once fresh and green, he declares the country has almost completely disappearing. He covered about 200 miles on horseback, meeting trappers and Indians, all had seen the birds disappearing. He covered about 200 miles on horseback, meeting trappers and Indians, all had seen the birds disappearing. He covered about 200 miles on horseback, meeting trappers and Indians, all had seen the birds disappearing.

When T. E. Langstaff of Prince Rupert, B.C., brought down a big 20-lb. ounce mallard, it proved to be the biggest duck bagged during Saskatchewan's first annual duck derby.

A new photoflash bulb produces in 100 thousandths of a second a flash as powerful as that of a 100-watt incandescent light bulb.

DOG BLAMED FOR ALARM—For the second time in Brandon, Ont., in recent weeks, police have been called out by "false alarms" turned in by watchdogs. In both cases, police discovered the dogs were merely lonely and wanted to talk to the telephone operator. Blackie, on the first night of guard duty at a shop, uttered the telephone and started barking into it when the operator asked for the number.



Uncommon newlets through Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cole of Little Lake, Ont., celebrated their 68th wedding anniversary. Both are about 88. Birthdays—Mrs. Robert Cowan, Bowmanville, Ont., 98; Mrs. Thos. Laughlin, Kilmoryn, Ont., 94; Calvert Thos. Daykin, Port Alberni, B.C., 98. Chas. D. Porter of Yarmouth, N.S., renewed his subscription to the Herald-Telegram which has been coming to his home as long as he has lived and he's 64. A snowmobile bus for bringing children from Thomas' Gore to Lachute, Que., high school, capacity 25, has been delivered. It is propelled by a six-cylinder Chrysler motor. An acute crib shortage in Prince George, B.C., hospital forced them to put new arrivals in simple boxes, but short of this label: "See Grade Unwrapped, Grown in Okanagan Valley," and it worked out well. A flock of Hungarian partridges swooped down, hurried to death against a C.N.R. engine near Viking, Alta., but one flew in striking Engineer McMillan in the eye and blinded it. While on the run from Vancouver to Bangor, N.B., a bullet crashed through the cab of a locomotive and nearly smothered the life of Hazen E. King, who was so close he got a splinter of glass in his face. For the first time since 1912, a woman was elected to the town council. Mrs. Mary Laurie, N.S. Savage of Manitou Beach, Sask., wanted a particularly large rabbit, failed after several attempts, and came home discouraged. He then heard a loud noise outside and found a rabbit he wanted. It had trailed him home and was caught in the fence. Returned from serving as secretary to the Ontario Movement, C.E.Q. London, Sergeant (Miss) M. Mather came home to Etevar, Sask., and got the job as secretary-treasurer of the town. Allie Morrison of Homewood district, Manitoba, had 23 turkeys and a dog killed by a marauding dog. He finally got him with a shotgun blast as he clawed his way through the straw roof of a shed to get the remaining goods.

At Okanagan Mission, B.C., George Reeves leveled off a mound of sandy soil and came on the skeleton of an Indian, with three Indian axe heads, a hide scraper, flint spear heads and a stone tube blower. There were no signs of an Indian grave yard and it is assumed he died fighting and his weapons were buried with him.

Remarkable: Miss Betty Henry, R.R.2, Bowmanville, Ont., found a naked, day-old orphaned starling. She gave it a loving home, and it has become a pet. "Home on the Range," and has been taught to say words. Mrs. Margaret M. Nice of Chicago, greater American society, has been in the news for an interest in this phenomenon.

Post-war recovery: More than 2,000 school children are being trained in B.C. during 1946, according to a canvass of mining operators by the provincial department of mines. Of this number 500 will be men discharged from the armed forces.

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GOOD NEWS

FOR CAR AND TRUCK OWNERS

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